



## SAVE THE CHILEAN PATRIOTS

Managua. Political organizations in Chile have accused the Pinochet dictatorship of persecuting opposition figures and carrying out illegal arrests and the murder of Chilean patriots. The Communist Party, the left-wing revolutionary movement and the Socialist Party of Chile said in a statement issued in Managua that in 1983 alone the Pinochet secret police arrested more than 60,000 people and that many of them later died at the hands of torturers.

Prominent politicians, Rafael Ruiz Moscatelli, Gustavo Zapata

and Andres Calanquillo Tapia, who were arrested in Santiago late last year on trumped-up charges of violating the law on arms control, are now in grave danger, facing death in the dictatorship's jail.

The statement, which was supported by the Latin American anti-imperialist tribunal, the Nicaraguan committee of solidarity with other nations, and other organizations, called on democratically-minded people in Latin America to launch a movement to save the Chilean patriots.

## Left-wing scores victory in Egypt

Cairo. A. al-Hariri, the National Progressive Unionist Party (NPUP) of Egypt candidate, has won the by-election for the People's Assembly in the Arab Republic of Egypt. Supported by other opposition forces, he came first in both rounds of the voting, ahead of his rival from the ruling National Democratic Party. A. al-Hariri, a well-known political leader, is a member of

the General Secretariat of his party's Central Committee. His victory is of great importance for the NPUP, as it is again represented in Parliament after being expelled in 1979 under the late President Anwar Sadat. It also represents a successful trial of strength on the eve of the general elections for the People's Assembly, to be held next May.

## A record of failures and defeats

Washington. The Reagan administration's foreign policy is a shameful record of failures and defeats. This is the conclusion of a report published here by Democratic Congressmen jointly with the Democratic Party's National Committee. The document serves as the political platform for the major bourgeois opposition party in the USA. The party expects to attract votes during this year's presidential elections of those Americans who are alarmed by the White House's militarist policies.

The report states that the Reagan administration came to power with a doctrine aimed at the attainment of military superiority. The Democrats describe as erroneous the president's al-

legations about an American military leg behind the Soviet Union, and as dangerous the theories about the possibility of a victory in a nuclear war. The report points to Reagan's obvious unwillingness to negotiate with the Soviet Union over nuclear arms limitations, an instance of which is his refusal to negotiate a treaty over a complete and universal nuclear test ban. This creates an impression that the present administration is not interested in arms control at all, the report emphasized. Nevertheless, it is arms control that meets the common interests of both the United States and the Soviet Union and makes it easier to prevent nuclear war.



My first priority is to maintain law and order.

Drawing by Konstantin Rybalko

## BRUNEI IN ASEAN

Jakarta. Brunei, which received its independence on January 1 this year, has become the sixth member of ASEAN, which also includes Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand and the Philippines. A declaration on Brunei's affiliation to the Association was signed by the

foreign ministers of six countries at a meeting here. Brunei is the first state to have been admitted to ASEAN since the latter's formation in 1967 to promote the economic and cultural development of the countries in the region.

## No visa for Nino Pasti

(Continued from page 1)  
The rationale behind the American authorities' decision is obvious. Washington has long been enraged by Pasti's active involvement in the movement to avert nuclear catastrophe. It is especially irritated, according to

"The Washington Post", by Pasti's vigorous opposition to the American deployment of cruise missiles and Pershing-2s in Western Europe and his intention of exposing the danger of such deployment to the Americans in public speeches.

## DOLLAR ON THE OFFENSIVE

Brussels. A number of the European currencies have again come under heavy pressure from overseas on the local money markets. This is the result of the exchange rate of the US dollar opposite the French and Belgian francs, the West German mark and the British pound having already increased.

This has aroused fresh anxiety among West European economists. First, it has eroded the positions of local currencies, causing several major banks in Western Europe to float extra dollar and gold resources to prop up their currencies and deter their continued devaluation against the dollar.

Second, the bloated dollar has played into the hands of currency speculators and encouraged the flight of West European capital to the USA.

Finally, all this has led to soaring prices of goods and foodstuffs imported by Western Europe. The attack from the dollar and the US announcement of a rise in the interest rate on long-term bank credit is fresh indication of Washington's wish to end its economic doldrums at the expense of its allies and partners in Western Europe.

## U.S. POLICIES: A THREAT TO NON-ALIGNMENT

Delhi. Undisguised adventurism, readiness to use military force to achieve its imperial ambitions, and claims to world domination—these are the features characteristic of the present course assumed by the White House, writes the newspaper "The National Herald". In its article, "The Tragedy of Grenada, a Lesson to the Non-Aligned Movement", it points out that the United States has launched a large-scale offensive against the Movement. It is an open secret that Washington has always regarded Non-Alignment as an obstacle in the implementation of its global plans for securing the selfish interests of American monopolies.

The newspaper points out that the US administration has made terrorism, violence, aggression and subversive activities into government policies. The armed intervention against Grenada posed an urgent question. What other countries whose political system or foreign policies do not suit Washington will fall victim to the expansionist course of the White House?

In the light of this danger, the Non-Aligned Movement should make relevant conclusions and then take steps to foil the United States' plans.

## HEAVY NEW YEAR TOLL IN WEST GERMANY

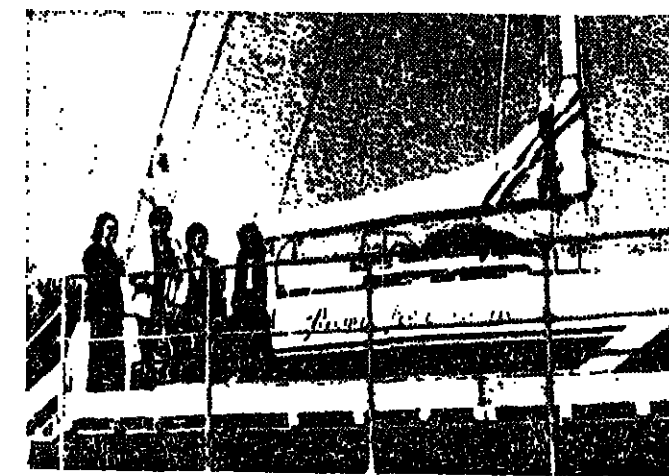
Bonn. At least seventeen people have been killed and hundreds more wounded according to the preliminary figures of casualties of New Year celebrations in West Germany. The New Year fireworks cost the taxpayer nearly one hundred million marks.

Huge losses were inflicted by fires started by the inept handling of fireworks and rockets. In Hannover, fire fighters and ambulances responded to more than 220 emergency calls. In Frankfurt on the Main 500 American servicemen clashed in a fistfight in which 30 people, including policemen, were wounded.

The Government of "New Reconstruction" in Managua demanded that the United States put an end to its acts of aggression and terrorism against the popular Sandinista Revolution.

## Dangerous visitors

Tokyo. Under the present US administration the number of calls made by the US nuclear submarines to Yokosuka has sharply grown, this Japanese port becoming a permanent base for the US nuclear forces, writes "Akahata". While the 1974-1981 period registered only 4 to 8 calls, their number grew in 1983 to 23. This is more than during the dirty war in Vietnam. The newspaper notes a qualitative change in the US submarine force based in Yokosuka. In 1983 the port was called at for supplies by four latest models of the "Los Angeles" type, with a capacity of 4,000 tonnes and carrying nuclear missiles Harpoon, Subrock and Tomahawk, and the Astor torpedoes, which also carry nuclear charges. Turning Japan into a forward US nuclear base is also evidenced by the expansion of another US naval facilities in the port of Sasebo.



Italy. After nearly five months of sailing in the Mediterranean, the "Pesci Yacht" has found a temporary "mooring" in the centre of Rome (photo). It has been mounted on a high pedestal near the Colosseum. An exhibition has been arranged nearby, telling about the yacht's Mediterranean cruise with a group of Italian peace enthusiasts on board. Members of the crew act as exhibition guides.

Photo by A. Turkanov (TASS)

## CLOSE SHAVE IN ALLENTOWN...

New York. Waiting sirens rent the silence recently in and around the town of Allentown, in the American state of Pennsylvania. They sounded nothing like the familiar bells of fire engines or ambulances. It was the first time since like this had gone off in Allentown. They warned of an approaching nuclear attack, which put the police, fire brigade and ambulance services on full alert. Local radio stations were about to transmit the alert message over the air, when it became known that this was a false alarm caused by unsuspecting technicians who were repairing a special communication system set up in the state "for emergencies".

Although the Allentown incident is the first this year, it will hardly be the last. Accord-

ing to the press, over the past few years there have been more than a hundred similar false alarms, both minor and major, when the decision to launch the American strategic missiles was only a matter of minutes away. These dangerous "mistakes" are caused by different reasons, such as errors in the Pentagon computers, breakdowns in the civil defence computer components and mistakes made by the staff servicing the warning systems. However, all these errors arise against a background in which the Washington administration is bent on fanning up an atmosphere of overall militaristic psychosis exacerbated by the theories propounded by the American leadership that a nuclear war can be fought and even won.

## Whitehall secrets

London. The administration of the Public Record Office has now published, in view of the expiration of the 30-year ban, the memoranda and a number of records of British Government meetings in 1953.

It is obvious from the published documents, that the Conservative cabinet had at that time worked out a strategy for a World War III which would last for six weeks. Accordingly, the head of MI-6, the British military intelligence, drew up a plan for the preparation and conduct of subversive operations to be carried out behind Soviet defence lines at the first stage of World War III and using British soldiers, 500 foreign agents and transport aviation. The British cabinet had to give up this insane scheme. But a report of the general headquarters, sent to the government, insisted that any anti-nuclear defence was impossible and that striking the USSR was the only really efficient "deterrent" for the West.

The published documents, while disclosing these past secrets of British politics, also echo with the present-day events. Both Premier Thatcher and Secretary of State for Defence Michael Heseltine have put forward the idea that the British will be able to survive a nuclear war, thereby implying one can be waged.

## Profitable business

London. Kidnapping and ransom demands are now a cushy business for the Italian mafia, Reuters reports. In the 60s these practices spread rapidly from Sicily right across the nation. Over the past 20 years 600 persons have been kidnapped, and in far from all cases have their families managed to pay the ransom demanded.

## OF INTEREST

## 8-year-old virtuoso

Concerts given by the symphony orchestra of Iraq will attract particularly large audiences in the coming season, for they will see the first appearance of an eight-year-old pianist. Ali Shubli, a second former at the Baghdad school of music and ballet, began his music career at the age of three when he surprised adults with his piano improvisations. At four he performed on national television and was interviewed by the press. He was the first Iraqi child to be allowed to go to school at the age of five.

## Water plants vs fish

It all began in the 1950's when someone tossed a water plant called hydrilla into a reservoir in Florida together with exotic fish from a fish tank. As time went on the hydrilla spread and grew in all the rivers and lakes as far as Texas. Now it consumes as much oxygen in the water, the fish actually suffocate.

No remedy could be found until someone hit upon the idea of using Chinese grass carp which eat as much as 20 kilograms of seaweed daily. The carp enthusiastically started on its mission, but now biologists are worried about what it will eat after it has done away with the hydrilla.

## FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

## UNITY IS THE THING

The Arab world is a community of politically and socially diverse states, writes IZVESTIA's political observer Konstantin Gelvandov.

There is a mass of contradictions and controversial issues both within and between them. Nevertheless, one is inclined to think that the Arabs have many problems which their leaders describe as typically Arab. The most important of these are the liberation of the Arab lands occupied by Israel, the restoration of the trampled rights of the Palestinian people, and the rebuttal of American hegemonist ambitions, which present an immediate threat to peace, security, and independence of each Arab country. It would seem that in order to solve these difficult and complicated problems, the Arabs could and should put aside all differences and unite their efforts.

## NEO-NAZIS AT LARGE

More than one hundred neo-Nazi groupings and unions are now operating quite freely in West Germany and remain unpunished, writes S. Burkov in SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA. The authorities not only allow their activities to take place, but, moreover, they create favourable conditions for the "brown-shirts" by protecting their numerous gatherings. The neo-Nazis have at their disposal dozens of publishing houses and agencies which distribute books, illustrated pamphlets and films. They put out more than one hundred newspapers, while a fundamental law in the FRG prohibits neo-Nazi propaganda. Eyes are closed even to the fact that the neo-Nazis often possess not only bicycle chains and knives, but also firearms and hand grenades which they frequently use. Many detachments are even equipped with armoured personnel carriers.

In order to pacify the population worried by the growing terrorist attacks perpetrated by the "brown-shirts", the authorities tell the public that the neo-Nazis are quite "harmless". But facts testify to the contrary: in 1982 there were registered 2,047 crimes committed by the neo-Nazis, including 6 occasions when people were killed.

## AN ILLUSION OF IMPROVEMENT

ECONOMICHESSKAYA GAZETA comments on the economic performance in the USA and the West European states during 1983.

In the USA the total growth was about 4 per cent. But this was a growth in relation to the volume of production which decreased during the preceding year by more than 8 per cent. As a result, in 1983 the USA was short of its 1979 industrial production figure by 4.5 per cent.

In the West European countries in 1983 the GNP is estimated to have remained at a little over the 1973 level and 3 to 4 per cent below the 1979 level.

The prospects for growth in industrial production and for brisker general economic activity in Western Europe are extremely pessimistic. Even in forecasts given by the Common Market economic bodies, the gap of the ten member-countries will grow in 1984 by merely 1.5 per cent which actually amounts to stagnation.

## NUCLEAR MADMEN MUST BE STOPPED

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA carries an article by the Czechoslovak journalist, Karol Hedejting, in which he discloses the dangerous intent of the USA and its NATO allies to secure nuclear supremacy over the socialist states, which is the reason why they rejected the socialist countries' numerous peace initiatives.

The peoples of the world should see just who stands for peace and who is against it. People all over the globe should have a clear idea of the worth of the Reagan administration's so-called love of peace while at the same time preferring to solve topical and contemporary problems exclusively from a position of strength. An atmosphere should be created within it would be difficult for imperialism to oppose the peace movement. Together with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, Czechoslovakia will continue its consistent struggle for disarmament and for curbing the arms race. Negotiations represent the only sane alternative to the danger of nuclear war, writes the Czechoslovak journalist. Any other alternative means destruction of whole peoples, indeed of our entire civilization.

## VIEWPOINT

Eduard RYABTSEV

## LEBANON: WHO'S BLOCKING SETTLEMENT?



Even US Congressmen are convinced that the Reagan administration's policy towards Lebanon is leading America in the wrong direction and could result in total fiasco. Such is the conclusion reached by the Long commission which looked into the causes of death of 240 US Marines. It recognized that collaboration between American armed forces in Lebanon and the Lebanese army in fighting the Druze and Shiite Moslems signifies a radical shift in the original role of the Marines there.

A role that is objectively aimed at countering the wish of the Lebanese for change in their political and economic structure, for which reason Chairman of the Progressive Socialist Party Walid Jumblatt sees the American armed interference as the chief obstacle to reaching the above goal. Nor is the continuing Israeli occupation and the presence of "multinational" forces provided by several NATO nations conducive to such goals.

It stands to reason, then, that Washington's claims that it wishes to bring the situation back to normal in Lebanon are at odds with the facts: it is clear that the US military presence is disrupting the search for mutually acceptable solutions among various political parties in Lebanon. Essential to that would be a halt to the hostilities opening up the way to dialogue based on mutual trust. But this will only be forthcoming at such a time as the USA, Israel and other Western nations bring to an end their military pressure on the national patriotic forces.

As long as their military presence continues any such dialogue is inconceivable while the Lebanese problems remain virtually insoluble. Meanwhile Washington's "peace-keeping mission" amounts in effect to turning Lebanon into its military beachhead. This is corroborated by the Reagan administration's plans to move the Marines to another area in Lebanon.

From the first Washington has been averse to solving the Lebanese problem to the benefit of the entire nation. If that had really been its aim, it should have taken but a few steps in that direction, and first and foremost make Israel withdraw its occupation forces. The national patriotic forces see this as essential to bringing about an atmosphere of mutual trust in the country, and this would be further helped, they believe, by putting an end to the presence of the US, British, French and Italian military contingents.

Washington, however, is still working on the assumption that its military presence in Lebanon will encourage a situation enabling it to bind that country hand and foot to American policy in the Middle East. To attain this goal it needs a reliable partner—and Israel fits the bill perfectly. It is therefore crystal

clear why the USA hesitates to bring pressure to bear on Tel Aviv.

In fact just the opposite — for the USA and Israel, having concluded a strategic cooperation agreement, have no intention of abandoning their plans for Lebanon, hoping, as they do, to force their terms on the Lebanese Government and to get it to use the language of force with regard to political opposition. As for Britain, France and Italy, Washington is just using them as a cover-up—the Italians, for one, are now waking up to the fact and no longer intend to sacrifice the lives of their troops to advance American hegemonist interests in the Middle East. Paris, too, is coming increasingly round to this point of view.

In this context the Reagan administration's hypocritical avowals of peace trick no one, being used as they are to cover up the actual nature of Washington's actions in Lebanon, while the White House's references to possible "chance" emerging in the country in the wake of a pullout by Israeli and "multinational" forces just do not hold water.

In making such avowals the USA clearly denies the political parties in Lebanon the right and wish to agree on a peaceful basis to find mutually acceptable solutions to the Lebanese society as a whole. It seems that Washington is using this tack as a suitable rationale to justify its power politics towards both Lebanon and the entire Middle East.



### Round the Soviet Union

● AN ICEBREAKER FERRY BUILT AT THE RIGA SHIPYARDS IN LATVIA CARRIES 120 PASSENGERS AND 40 CARS. Flying the state flag of the USSR it will provide a round-the-year ferry service between mainland Estonian SSR and the islands of the Moonund Archipelago, in the Baltic Sea.

● THE THICK-SHEET 3,000 mm ROLLING MILL NOW UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT THE ZHDANOV PLANT, IN THE UKRAINE, WILL PROVIDE FOR A BETTER SUPPLY OF HIGH-QUALITY METAL FOR THE NATIONAL ECONOMY. The first stage of the mill which recently went into operation will manufacture 1.2 million tonnes of sheet steel for large-diameter oil and gas pipelines.

● THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE SECOND STAGE OF THE MAZEIKIAI OIL REFINERY, IN LITHUANIA, SIGNIFIES A MAJOR ADVANCE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THAT REPUBLIC'S PETROCHEMICAL INDUSTRY. The primary processing complex which has gone into operation has manufactured the first tonne of its product. When operated at full capacity, the refinery will considerably improve the supply of fuel oil, petrol, and liquefied gas, to the north-west of the country.

### COVERINGS TO GUARD AGAINST WATER SEEPAGE

Reconstruction of the big Atske canal has helped double the water supply for the fields on the Kara Bulak state-run farm in Kirghizia, a Central Asian republic, cancelling the need to expand its irrigation system.

The rational use of water is a major goal in Kirghizia which now has over a million hectares of irrigated farmland. Programmes for the construction of new canals and the reconstruction of old ones demand that they be provided with leakproof coverings. Such concrete coverings have been made for over 300 kilometres of canals thus saving enough water every year to fill several large reservoirs.

### FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

#### WE MUST RETAIN OUR OPTIMISM

As a writer, I receive many letters, writes Chingiz Aitmatov in IZVESTIA, mostly from Soviet readers. Hitherto they were predominantly letters dealing with aesthetic problems in literature. But now the majority of them express the view that we must oppose the threat of war in a more resolute manner. The struggle for peace reveals people's personal concern for the realization of stable peace for all.

With ever growing persistence, people are looking for ways in which humanity can enter the future. People are deeply concerned about the possible consequences of a confrontation aggravated by the US administration. All understanding the following: If no way of preserving the existing military balance is found, this may result in consequences which will be uncontrollable.

The idea of peaceful coexistence of states with differing social systems is a great and humanitarian one. Hence this country's policy of pursuing the genuine humanitarian ideals. There is no political task or doctrine which would justify unleashing a nuclear war. Despite this extremely complicated situation, we do not lose hope. We firmly believe that the right decision will be found. The quest for it should go on untravelling at all levels.

#### ADDING TO THE EARTH'S RICHES

Soviet space research is the subject of an article in PRAVDA. The father of Soviet space science, Konstantin Tsiolkovsky said that extraterrestrial wealth should be

## TREASURES OF THE SEA OF OKHOTSK

According to forecasts, in the foreseeable future more than half of the oil extracted will come from sea deposits. The USSR possesses the world's longest continental shelf, with 70 per cent of it holding out promise for oil and gas exploration. One potentially rich area is found in the north-eastern shelf of Sakhalin Island. Here the Sea of Okhotsk is being explored for oil and gas condensate.

The operations are carried out by the "Okha" offshore drilling rig reaching to depths of 5 to 6 thousand metres. Soviet engineers are working on the rig together with oilmen from the Japanese



Sodeco company. In 1975 a contract was signed with the latter company on cooperation in oil and gas exploration and on delivery of the oil and gas extracted to Japan.

In the photos:

- The diesel "Lyulga" acts as a tug and delivers provisions, etc., to the "Okha" drilling rig.
- Teizi Saito of Sodeco speaking to his Soviet counterparts.

## NEW FISH FARMS

A new fish farm has been commissioned in Ula, the capital of the Bashkir Autonomous Republic, with a capacity of 40 million fry every year.

Fisheries of this type are rapidly developing in the Soviet Union within the purpose-oriented programme dubbed "Pond" which provides, in part, for the designing and introduction of new technology for fish production. Virtually all farm operation should be mechanized and automated, the ponds ventilated, fertilizers correctly apportioned and preventive measures taken to cut out epidemic among fish.

In this country 350 state fi-

sheries operate with a total pond area of 217.2 thousand hectares. Besides this, the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR has set up 1,200 specialized farms of smaller size, annually producing 32 thousand tonnes of fish in 145,000 hectares of ponds.

Experts consider that thermal power plant reservoirs represent a considerable reserve of fish production. More than one million tonnes of fish can be obtained annually. 34 such farms are operating in this country while a general plan of utilizing power plant waste waters provides for the construction of another 72 farms.

## FIRST NUCLEAR PROJECT IN LITHUANIA

A 1.5 million kW power block, the world's largest, has been put at full load at the Ignalina nuclear project in the Baltic Republic of Lithuania.

The commissioning of the first block is the result of a combined effort from all the Soviet constituent republics. More than 500 industries supplied equipment for the station. Their previous experience at other nuclear projects helped assembly-men and workers on site to build at high speed.

In the 11th five-year plan period which ends in 1985, the republic is to concentrate on build-

### LIGHT OIL FROM MANGYSHLAK

A three-kilometre oil well drilled in the Kulluk area of the Mangyshlak Peninsula, on the eastern shore of the Caspian Sea, supplies low-density oil containing a high content of high-octane fractions. The well produces more than one hundred and fifty tonnes of oil a day.

The oil differs in many ways from the output of other wells. It has almost no paraffin or any other heavy hydrocarbon compounds which make extraction difficult. The oil flow through a pipeline does not require heating stations, while the high content of light fractions will help refineries produce petrol at lesser cost.

This new oil-bearing layer opens up new prospects for the development of natural points in Mangyshlak. The new well, which are now being drilled here, will help ascertain the reserves of oil-bearing layers in the area.

### GLASS FIBRE TELEPHONE CABLES

There are now experimental glass fibre telephone cables operating in Moscow, Leningrad and Corky (on the Volga). Though to date they run to a great length, engineers predict a great future for them in telephone and telegraph communications. With the help of a laser the human voice is converted into a light signal which is immune to interference. The receiving apparatus reproduces the voice quite precisely.

### Places to visit

The Museum of Tropinin and other Moscow artists of his time is housed in an old mansion at 10 Shchetininsky Pereulok, in the Zamoskvorechye part of Moscow. The museum, which was opened in 1971, is based on the P. Vishnevsky (1802-1878) collection which the latter donated to the state.

Over the past ten-odd years

## TROPININ MUSEUM IN MOSCOW

the original collection increased many times over. A new gallery has been added to the museum which was recently reopened after reconstruction. It features paintings by foreign artists who worked in Russia, and will give visitors a more complete and clearer idea about the variety of portraiture done in Russia in the 18th and first half of the 19th centuries.

The original collection has been enriched by further acquisitions. Room One contains works by famous portraitists, such as Antropov, Argunov, Rubakov, Buravitsky and others of Tropinin's predecessors. Paintings not previously hung in the museum include works by Ilyutov, Gai, Zaryanko, as well as Almazov's picture, "The Sea on a Stormy Day in 1881".



A portrait of the French singer, Pauline Viardot by Pluchard.



One of the rooms in the museum.

## A Bible by Vasily KOREN

The "Bible by Vasily Koren" printed by the Moscow Iskustvo Publishers reveals for us the work of the artist who lived in the 17th and 18th centuries. This is a two-volume edition. One contains 36 facsimile prints of Genesis and Apocalypse (the original is kept at the State Public Library in Leningrad). The second volume represents the research done on the "Bible of Vasily Koren".

The book reproduces pages of the Bible, which were engraved by the artist in 1692-1696. The only surviving copy of this unique Bible is printed on Dutch paper. All the drawings are hand-coloured.

The forward to the book says that the art critics and historians who studied the "Bible by Vasily Koren" often defined the book as a remarkable phenomenon which answered the most topical and contemporary problems of that time. In the 18th century the book belonged to Count Pyodor Tolstoy, a great connoisseur of art. In 1830 the book was purchased from him by the State Public Library where it has been kept until now.

## DOUBLE VICTORY FOR BLACK SABLES FROM PUSHKINO

There are now ten thousand members of the famous family of black sables bred on the Pushkino animal-breeding farm near Moscow. The black sable has wiped the board at all international and national fairs and exhibitions, and is absolute champion in terms of size, quality, and colour of pelt. To breed black sables in captivity is a far from easy job. There-

## Radio bridge across outer space

An international space communications station, the first in the country, began functioning near Odessa, on the Black Sea coast. Experts working at the complex, which is meant for two-way contact with ships following an Earth-Outer Space-Ocean system, established contact with motor ships supplied with special equipment.

This is necessary to raise the reliability of communication with

ships. The sputnik will assist contact on more reliable sound waves.

The Odessa station operates together with the international Inmarsat system, set up by 30 states to use outer space for navigation safety. Fifteen similar stations are to be built in various parts of the world. The country's second such complex is being built in Nakhodka.

### Science and technology

#### MAGNETIC LIQUID AS SEPARATOR

In order to separate non-magnetic substances of different density one should immerse them in a magnetic liquid. If we now act on this with an external magnetic field, the liquid begins to reject non-magnetic particles measuring between 0.1 and 20 millimetres with a force inversely proportional to the density. The stronger the field, the greater the power of rejection. The LG-1 separator, designed by the State Design and Development Institute, Giproshimobogazobcheyne, for the study of composition of minerals during enrichment, is based on this principle.

#### NEW METHOD TO COMBAT OSTEOMYELITIS

Doctors in the Ukraine have come up with a new method for treating osteomyelitis, a dangerous disease which affects the bone tissue. They have designed special instruments and medicines which allow operations to be performed which until very recently were regarded as virtually impossible. The surgeon actually replaces the damaged bone with a new one. This means that a patient can be cured after one operation instead of ten or even fifteen, which was previ-

#### UNIVERSAL SUPERCRYSTALS

Soviet scientists have solved the problem of growing large crystals for various branches of industry. The Research Institute for Single Crystals has obtained a giant log weighing over 200 kilograms. This is the first time that supercrystals have been produced by an automatic device. The new technology makes it possible to streamline supercrystal production. Supercrystals are used in the manufacture of optical instruments, geological surveys, in medical technology and technological tests.

#### STANDARD SYSTEMS OF RAPID ANALYSIS

Soviet engineers have designed and introduced in a number of enterprises standard systems for automated processing and transfer of sampling results obtained in steelworks' laboratories for rapid analysis. They assist in a faster and more precise analysis of the chemical composition of raw materials and metal samples.

The introduction of the systems considerably reduces time taken for analysis and improves the process of controlling the sintering and smelting in blast furnaces, as well as improving the sinter quality resulting in better blast furnace performance and lower coke consumption.

### VIEWPOINT

## Approaching Supreme Soviet elections

Alexander KROTKOV

Candidates continue to be nominated for deputies to the USSR Supreme Soviet, the country's highest body of state power. The elections have been set down for March 4, 1984. 1,500 deputies are to be elected—750 to each of the two equal chambers: the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities.

The special resolution of the CPSU Central Committee on the forthcoming elections stresses that this important political campaign should be seen as a token of the further development of socialist people's power. All the Party, Soviet and public organizations have been requested to conduct campaign meetings in a businesslike, constructive and critical manner and to nominate the most worthy candidates, enjoying the high prestige.

A Deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR is elected for a term of five years. Anyone who has reached the age of 21 can be elected and the Constitution stipulates no other limitations. This does not mean, however, that anyone can personally put his or her name on the election list. This right is given not to individuals but to public organizations, workers' collectives (at factories, collective farms or offices), as well as to meetings of army servicemen.

The constituency nominating the candidate gives him his mandate. As a rule, it obliges him to solve the most pressing problems facing the constituency.

Now, for the mandates to be formulated in the best way, the constituencies hold so-called open-letter days, question-and-answer evenings, where anyone can directly address the heads of various Soviet offices and demand an answer to the most burning problems. The election campaign meeting is the place where the work of the state organs is critically appraised, difficulties and shortcomings are identified and ways for their solution worked out.

The Soviets of the People's Deputies—from the village Soviet to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR—represent a single system of power, one that is close to the people and accessible to them. During the last elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, held in 1979 the 1,500 Deputies included 522 workers and 244 collective farmers.

One may well ask: Just how qualified are such candidates to tackle the most important affairs of state?

The point is that when the candidates are nominated the collectives that promote them, take into account their work record and political qualities, their general outlook and cultural level, the ability to take complex and responsible decisions.

The Deputies also have the widest opportunity to consult lawyers, economists, statisticians and other experts.

A system of constituencies is framed specifically for the elections to the Supreme Soviet. Each constituency nominates one candidate. Why one, and not two, five or ten, as is the case in the West? But in the West only one candidate is nominated from each party. We have one party. Some may say: Independent candidates are also nominated in the capitalist countries. But in this country not only Communists but non-Party candidates are also elected as Deputies. To cite an example among the 2 million Deputies to the local Soviets, members of the Communist Party make up less than one-half.

## Beauty which serves people



Goods bearing the trademark of the Dmitrov Porcelain Factory in the Moscow Region are well known in many countries. They have often been a success at artistic, industrial, and trade exhibitions and fairs.



In the photos:

- Artists painting the pottery.
- The service "The New Year Night".



Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

## OLEG YANKOVSKY

It may be paradoxical, but it is a fact: when twenty years ago 22-year-old Oleg Yankovsky made his debut in two films at once and became a popular actor, many critics prophesied that his success would be short-lived. And it is quite true that despite his work at the Saratov Drama Theatre—where he was given the opportunity of playing dream roles (Prince Khrushch in Dostoyevsky's "The Idiot", for instance) and acquitted himself with flying colours—for almost ten years Yankovsky acted in films that were either mediocre or complete write-offs.

Until suddenly today (though of course in reality there was nothing sudden about it, for Yankovsky all the time continued to try himself out in new roles, to search for new approaches, etc., polishing his talent) Yankovsky, in my view anyway, has become the most interesting of Soviet actors with a brilliant future ahead of him.

How can one explain Yankovsky's success? Did he just strike lucky? He has certainly landed some very choice roles. He plays Lenin, for instance, in the Lenin Komsomol Theatre's production of Mikhail Shatrov's play "True Horses on Red Grass". In the "Star of Enchanting Happiness" he played the poet Ryklev, a brilliant rebellious figure who died a romantic death, and in "The Racing Drivers" he acts the part of a reckless driver whose behaviour leaves a lot to be desired. In Mark Zakharov's television film, "That Very Same Baron Munchausen", he plays the title role. All the characters played by Yankovsky were accepted and understood, though not always admired, by his audience.

His success may be due to a variety of reasons. To the fact, for instance, that he is a very contemporary and intellectual actor. Perhaps because there is something enigmatic about Yankovsky himself: we read in the laughing eyes of a man accustomed to victory that he understands each of the characters he plays, and knows that much more about him than we do. And by compelling us to live the life of his hero, while at the



same time remaining slightly aloof from him, he forces us to look at ourselves anew. Thus in his portrayal of Lenin, in Roman Balayan's film, "Flying in Dreams and in Life", he forced a whole generation to think—a generation of 40-year-old "boys", who are unable to put the talents which they undoubtedly have, to good use.

Perhaps this was why Andrei Tarkovsky invited Yankovsky first to play a young artist in "Mirror" and then, in "Nostalgia", a writer who has reached maturity.

What all this adds up to, in my mind, is a talent of a dimension that always arouses interest whatever its expression or form.

It remains to be said that all the Yankovsky family are ac-

tors. In our photograph you see Oleg together with his wife, Lyudmila Zorina, (the actress, and his son Filip, Zorina, who is a member of the Lenin Komsomol Theatre company, is often cast opposite Yankovsky in the role of faithful friend and wife. In "Blue Horses...", for instance, she plays the role of Krupskaya, and in "Flying in Dreams and in Life", she plays Natasha. Despite his tender age, Filip, has also tried his hand at acting. A 9th-former, he has as yet no ambition to take up acting as a profession and is proud of his father not only because of his success as an actor, but also because he was once goalie for a young football team. But it could well be that in time he too will follow in his parents' footsteps.

Vera ZHEITOVA

### A SOVIET OPERA PRODUCED IN BULGARIA

The Stefan Macedonski Music Theatre in Sofia has given the first performance of the comical opera "Dorothea" written by the Soviet composer, Tikhon Khrennikov taken from one of Sheridan's books. The opera was produced by the well-known Soviet director, Boris Pokrovsky.

While in Bulgaria he also staged Prokofiev's "War and Peace", Mussorgsky's "Boris Godunov" and "Khovanshchina" at the People's Opera Theatre in Sofia. His productions are taking place in Blagovgrad and Burgas, while Khrennikov's small opera "The White Night", also staged by Pokrovsky, has been

playing for 15 years at the Stefan Macedonski Theatre. Sheridan's play, said Pokrovsky, has been staged for almost two hundred years now, but it is still quite contemporary. It expresses fine feelings, its characters are united by a common aspiration for happiness and the triumph of good and love.

The production includes performers whom I already know, as well as some quite young players.

It seems to me that experience combined with the freshness of youth provides for the theatre's success. In this production the leading parts are performed by young singers.

### Find in a London library

A manuscript of the work of the Azerbaijani classical poet, Nizami Gyanjzhevi, copied in 1239 in the poet's native Gyanjzhe, has been found at the India Office Library in London. R. Aliyev, a scholar from Azerbaijan, who discovered the manuscript, comments as follows:

The works of the great ancient poet and philosopher have been copied many times. So it is hardly surprising that texts were distorted and various additions made. In Azerbaijan large-scale preparations are in progress to publish a new edition of Nizami based on restored texts. This is why this manuscript which has not been mentioned by any scholar is so valuable.

It predates by 123 years the manuscript previously considered to be the oldest in existence. It is written in a wonderful script, by a scribe who deserves to be remembered. Fazlulakh, son of Mukhammad, son of Omar.

It is believed, in view of the fact that it was completed 30 years before the death of Nizami, that the manuscript is a copy of one, written during the poet's life, or even a copy of the original — this indeed is its most valuable feature. Aliyev's research has resulted in other interesting finds. He came across a 1310 manuscript in the library of Teheran University containing three poems by Nizami: "Khosrov and Shirin", "Seven Beauties" and "Shahdard-name".

The Moscow Chamber Theatre has premiered a new opera by Mikael Tariverdiyev, "Count Castruccio", based on the story by Soviet writer Alexei Tolstoy. The fantastic events involving an ancient portrait coming to life and an old love being revived, are made even more unexpected in that the authors of the production have set them in our day. The opera is produced by Boris Pokrovsky.

A scene from the opera.

Photo by Mikhail Stokov



## WHAT'S ON!

January 10-13

### THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Kremlin), 11—Cyrowetz, Carina, "Nobles" (ballet, performed by the Moscow Classical Ballet Ensemble). Bolshoi Theatre performances: 10 — Rimsky-Korsakov, "The Legend of the Invisible City of Kitezh" (opera), 13 — Adam, "Cisella" (ballet).

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.), 11 — Evening devoted to Yuri Grigorovich, 12 — Rimsky-Korsakov, "The Legend of the Invisible City of Kitezh" (opera), 13 — Mozart, "Così fan tutte" (opera).

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.), 10 (mat) — Morozov, "Doctor Doolittle" (ballet); 10 (eve) — Strauss, "Der Zigeunerbaron" (opera); 13 — Khrennikov, "Dorothea" (opera).

Central Concert Hall (Moskvoretskaya Embankment, the Rossiya Hotel), 10 — "Fantasy", a New Year, comedy ball for young people, 13 — The Yalla pop group from the island, "Friends, Let's Enjoy Ourselves", a variety performance.

Variety Theatre (20/2 Moskva Embankment), 10, 11, 12 — "Even a Cat Approaches Kind Word", a variety performance, 13 — An evening devoted to the composer, Vladimir Ner, and poet, Mikhailovsky.

The Failure of the "Great Bear" Operation (Dovzhenko Film Studios, USSR).

About the fight of state security officers against national-

ist forces.

Photo by Mikhail Stokov

# BUSINESS

## Moscow-Paris route for Sovtransavto

Sovtransavto, the Soviet haulage organization, has opened a new international line linking Moscow and Paris, its twentieth permanent route to date.

Trucks bearing Moscow number plates now go to 27 countries in Europe and Asia, said B. Kalenkin, first deputy chief of the Sovtransavto general directorate. This year, our trailers made their first runs to the People's Republic of China.

Most of the routes are between one and a half and two thousand kilometres long. On some lines, part of the route is by ferry, for instance, the lines between Moscow and London, and Moscow and Stockholm.

The Soviet trucks will make the journey to Paris twice a month, the same goes for the French trucks travelling to Moscow.

Sovtransavto carries all sorts of cargo. Among our constant items are huge generators for power stations, stage properties and sets for Moscow theatres going on tour abroad, and exhibits for international exhibitions.

In addition we carry books, televisions, machine tools, spares and sophisticated electronic machines. We have a special half-trailer to transport fragile cargo.

Trucks on regular lines also deliver small consignments of cargo.

Over the 15 years since it was founded, Sovtransavto has increased its volume of international cargo haulage several times. It is expected to achieve a 70 per cent increase in its operations in the current five-year plan period.

## INDIA DISCOVERS MORE OIL

A new oil field was found on the continental shelf of the Indian eastern coast, Minister of State for Petroleum Gargi Shankar Mishra told the parliament in Delhi. Two oil-bearing wells on the Godavari shallows in the Bay of Bengal are now being assessed for their potential.

Up to now oil has only been found off India's western shores. The new find will markedly cut down the cost of shipping oil overland and more fully fill the country's energy needs.

After gaining independence India set out to build their own oil industry, with considerable assistance from the USSR. To illus-

trate, in 1982 the oil refining facilities built with Soviet aid processed 41 per cent of the total national oil yield, 70 per cent of the country's oil output is provided by Indian-Soviet projects as well.

The local media emphasize the fact that it was Soviet specialists who proved that the Indian continental shelf contained oil despite Western arguments to the contrary. In 1958 India set up a government commission for oil and gas to carry on prospecting work. Oil was found in Gujarat and Assam states, as well as on the continental shelf close to Bombay.

## Intercoop designed for trade with socialist countries

The Italian Intercoop association which deals in international cooperative exchange as well as in constructing and equipping enterprises, was set up in 1956 by a league of Italian cooperatives specifically for trading with the USSR and other socialist countries. This was told to MNI by Giorgio Ciccone, the head of the Intercoop office in Moscow.

Acting through the Soviet Soyuzkooptveshorg, the Italian cooperatives have for the past 25 years been buying from the USSR such items as pumpkins, seed, horns and hooves, honey, mushrooms, nuts and raisins, and in return have delivered to the USSR clothes, shoes, knitwear and canned meat.

For a number of years Intercoop also delivered clothes, shoes and leather products to

the USSR by contracts with Raznoexport.

In 1963 Intercoop bought wool wastes and comings from Soviet Exportorg. Ciccone says that in the future the volume of such transactions could be sharply increased.

Also during 1983 Intercoop bought a trial batch of hand-woven rugs (from Novosibirsk). The Italian association would like to increase these purchases to 2-3 million dollars and to import considerable quantities of souvenirs to Italy: scarves, hand-painted trays, etc. The association is also interested in direct purchases of meat from the USSR.

Intercoop began deliveries of furniture to this country through contracts with Mebelintorg.

## SOVIET LICENCES ABROAD

Over the past two decades, the Soviet Union sold American customers twice as many licences as it bought from that country. This was stated by Boris Kurakin, the Director General of the Soviet Foreign Trade Association

Licenzintorg. Facts reveal as groundless allegations made in capitalist countries that the East-West scientific and technological exchange is advantageous only to the Soviet Union and that this exchange is a one-way street.

In fact, Western countries widely use Soviet technology in many areas, including the production of metals, power engineering, chemical engineering, and coal mining. At present, Licenzintorg has nearly one and half thousand technological novelties to offer in many areas.

### EXHIBITIONS

Museum of History and Reconstruction of Moscow (12 Novaya Sq.), "Moscow Through the Ages", an exhibition featuring interesting archaeological finds: old ornaments and arms, ceramics, items of applied art and utensils. Daily, except Monday, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Wednesday and Friday, noon to 8 p.m. Metro Ploshchad Nogina.

Central Exhibition Hall (1 Pyatidesyatletiya Oktaybrya Sq.), Works by student teachers of art from the Russian Federation featuring over 1,500 paintings, pieces of sculpture, drawings, ceramics, engravings and metal items. Daily, except Tuesday, 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. Metro Biblioteka Imeni Lenina, Prospekt Marxa.

Top players from Moscow, Tashkent, Novosibirsk, Chelyabinsk and Zaporozhye take part.

Freestyle Wrestling

Sports Complex at the Olympic Village (Metro Yugo-Zapadnaya), 10-13—Moscow junior championship, 5 p.m. (every day).

RACING

Hippodrome (22 Begovaya St.), 11 and 13—Racing and trotting, 6 p.m. (both days).

WEATHER

January 10-13

In Moscow, city and region, the weather will gradually become colder: -13°, -17°C at night and -9°, -13°C during the day. Light snow at the beginning of the period. SW wind veering to NE.

SPORTS

Volleyball

Small Sports Arena (Luzhnik), 13 — USSR women's championship.

TRANSPORT HOURS

Metro 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 1 kopek. Trolleybuses 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 4 kopek. Buses 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 3 kopek. Trams 5.30 a.m. to 1.30 a.m. Fare 3 kopek. Taxi 24-hour service. Twenty kopek on the meter to begin, plus 20 kopek per kilometre. Ordering a cab 24-hour service. Telephone 225-00-00. Communal cabs (over 40 routes in the city) 7 a.m. to 9 p.m. Fare 15 kopek.

### Intourist news

## Georgia's karst caves

Georgia's karst caves are a special feature of its landscape. For the 1984 season Intourist has now devised a special itinerary for foreign tourists. "The Fantastic World of Caves in Georgia" tour will enable our foreign guests to spend several days on an exciting trip into the wonderful world of these caves which has been created by Nature and by many generations of people.

The tour starts off in Moscow, where the travellers will visit the Peranan Mineralogical Museum and on the next day, they will go to Sukhumi. One of the most important features on the programme includes a visit to the cave in Novy Afon, where stalactites hanging from the

roofs and galleries merge with the milky-white, yellow and pink stalagmites rising from the floor of the cave to meet them and form intricate colonnades and cupolas. Some of the cave roofs are so high that a spotlight beam is lost in the thick darkness at seventy metres overhead. The Novy Afon cave complex which extends over an area of more than one million cubic metres, is one of the longest karst caves in the world (visitors are taken there by electric train).

In Tskaltubo, tourists will go to the Salaplia nature reserve with its four unique stalactite caves. Not far from the caves, one can see the foot prints left by dinosaurs from the Cretaceous Period.

The excursion from the town of Gori to Uplistskhe, is an unforgettable experience. Uplistskhe is a cave town of houses and public buildings cut into the rock, dating from between the fourth and first centuries B.C.

Boris ROGOZIN

### Contacts and contracts

● In 1984-1985, the USSR will supply Czechoslovakia with a consignment of track-testing rail-road cars, while a batch of quarry excavators and equipment for unloading 124-tonne railway dump cars is to be delivered this year.

● According to contracts with Sudolimporg, Harbinporg of Czechoslovakia and Schiffskommande of the GDR have supplied another two vessels to their Soviet partners.

● This year, Soviet exporters will supply Czechoslovakia with consignments of Soviet mining equipment including cutters, loaders, excavators, coal-cutting and loading machines, electric thermal equipment and power transformers under contracts signed between the All-Union Foreign Trade Association Mashinexport and Energomashexport with the Czechoslovak foreign trade organizations Strojexport and Pragolimporg.

## Images of past life

A collection of paintings by 19th-century artist Ivan Tarkhanov has been returned to its customary place in the Uglich picture gallery.

It has returned to Uglich, a

town in the upper reaches of the Volga, after being exhibited in Yaroslavl, Moscow, Leningrad and the towns and cities of the German Democratic Republic.

Ivan Tarkhanov (1780-1848)



On New Year's Eve three exhibitions opened at the Central Artists Club in Krymskaya Embankment in Moscow. One of them, arranged by the Artists Union from Tajikistan, features works by eight artists: sculpture, paintings, stage sets and items of decorative and applied art. ● Ya. Begimov "My Tajikistan". ● M. Beknazarov, "Natasha". ● N. Khakimov, "A Boy With a Melon".